

WANTED, a good FLOREST. Apply shop in Gloucester-street.

WANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT. Apply York House, near Domain Hotel, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a FLOREST. Apply Tor Cottage, Port Point. **JOSEPH THOMPSON.**

WANTED, a KITCHENMAID. COHEN'S Family Hotel, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID, in the suburbs. Apply
COOK and CO., Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a WET-NURSE, to take a baby home.
Apply to Dr. O'BRIEN, between 2 and 3 p.m.

WANTED, a competent NURSEMAID—none other
need apply—at Mrs. COHEN'S, 229, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a single FARM LABOURER. Apply
E. E. SMETHURST, Temperance Hall.

WANTED, an experienced SHOPMAN. Apply
THOS. FARRELL'S Spirit Stores, King-street.

WANTED, to buy and sell, **SECOND-HAND BOOKS.** J. H. HEWITT, Pitt-street North.

WANTED, a **GENERAL SERVANT.** Sir Walter Scott Inn, corner Bathurst and Sussex streets.

WANTED, Two respectable **FEMALE SERVANTS.** 30, Cumberland-street North.

WANTED, a **COOK and LAUNDRESS.** Apply Mrs. M. BRODZIAK, Newstead House, Pyrmont.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 14, to make herself useful.
Lord Nelson Hotel, Argyle-street.

WANTED, a Female GENERAL SERVANT.
Apply at 607, George-street, near the Haymarket.

WANTED, a MAN, to look after a horse.
JONES, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a GIRL about 14 to Nurse a baby.
Apply C. HOWLAND, tailor, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a CHAIRMAKER and a CABINET
MAKER. D. McPHERSON, 361, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a House and Parlour Maid; also, a
roughly good General Servant. 219, Macquarie-street.

WANTED, a first-class MILLINER. Mrs. J.
GERRARD, 683, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply
Woolloomooloo-street, between 10 and 12.

WANTED, a young Girl as GENERAL SERVANT, Apply 39, Burton-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a General House SERVANT, at SAMSON'S, 28, Upper Fort-street, Flagstaff.

WANTED, a respectable young Woman, NURSEMAID. 211, Pitt-street North.

WANTED, for an hotel, a professed COOK—first preferred. Mrs. PAWSEY, 168, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a smart BOY. Apply T. S. GLAISTER, 247, Pitt-street, next Victoria Theatre.

WANTED, a strong Lad, as GROOM. Apply, a 10 o'clock, to A. THOMPSON and CO., 61, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a BRICKLAYER, to set a copper. H. CUMMINS, poultryer, 205, Pitt-street North.

WANTED, a Woman as COOK and LAUNDERESS. Mrs. SPEER, No 23, Cowper-terrace, Church-street.

WANTED, experienced DRESSMAKERS. Apply between 9 and 11 o'clock, 2, Grimes' buildings.

WANTED, a BOY. Apply to T. CRIPPS, contractor, opposite the Police Court, George-street.

WANTED, a middle-aged MAN as COOK GENERAL SERVANT. White Hart, King's-road.

WANTED, a steady young MAN, who understands Baking Business. 355, Castle-arch-street, between Bath and Bristol.

WANTED, a COOK and LAUNDRESS, also HOUSEMAID to assist with children. Apply between 9 and 12, at Rose Hall, Forbes-street.

WANTED, two Pairs of SAWYERS, to cut sleepers. Apply Mr. J. ROSEBY, 781, George-street Sydney; or at Mr. LANE'S store, Liverpool.

WANTED, SITUATIONS, good Farming Companies, thorough Farming Steeds Man, ploughs &c.

WANTED, a small PONY, to draw a phaeton—must be warranted quiet; also, a Set of Harness, &c. the pony. 118, Prince-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, good references. Apply Mrs. DUGUID, 3, Crown-street, MILL Point.

WANTED, immediately, a good KITCHEN GARDENER, or one who can do all the work of a kitchen garden. Apply at the office of the Registrar-General, at the Registry Office, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT, who understands Cooking. Mrs. MEACHER, Dowling-street, Wharf Hotel, Dowling-street, Wollomoolloo Bay.

WANTED, a MILLINER and DRESSMAKER, a first-rate hand. Apply to Mrs. SWINDLE, Park-street.

WANTED, a HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID, who can cook and wash. Apply to Mrs. SWINDLE, Park-street.

WANTED, to buy TEA-CHINST LEAD. T. WAB and CO., Chinese merchants, 221, London George-street.

WANTED, a MASTER for a vessel in the oil trade. Apply to LAIDLAY, IRELAND, CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

WANTED, a Married Man as Governor and Treasurer.

Wife as Landress. Mr. BROUGHTON, Glen Road.

WANTED, 600 to 1000 well-bred STORE CATTLE, principally males and spayed heifers, 1 year and 4 years old. J. B. RUNDLE, Box, Post Office, 54 years.

WANTED, a Female COOK, also a WAITER. exceptional references required. Apply at Elizabeth-street North, Sydney.

WANTED, a competent Person as Bachelor
HOUSEKEEPER; must be thoroughly ac-
quainted with the duties of the office, and
and trustworthy. Wages Liberal. Apply by letter, stating
full particulars. Address R. N., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a respectable person
at DRESSMAKING and Plain Needlework.
Address H. C., care of Mrs. ELLISON, George-street,
Farramatta.

WANTED, an ENGINEER, to work a Flour Mill

WANTED, at J. C. GLENN'S Registry Office, 1 Pitt-street, Married Couples, Useful Boys, Grocers Milkmen, Farm Labourers, 10 English Farm Servants, Female House Servants for town and country.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply THURSDAY MORNING, to Rev. J. EGGLETON.

WANTED, a respectable young Person as HOUSEMAID, and to assist with children. Apply, at 10 to 12 to-day and to-morrow, at No. 6, Mount Buildings, Church-hill.

WANTED, by a respectable English Person. **SITUATION** as HOUSEMAID or Parlour Maid in a gentleman's family; with good references. 75, Crown

WANTED, a steady young **MAN** that is accustomed to work with **Horses**, and make himself otherwise useful. Apply to **SHARPE**, 253, Crown-street, So. Head Road.

WANTED, for a gentleman's family, in town, a respectable young **WOMAN**, who quite understands her duties, as good **COOK** and **LAUNDRESS**. Apply early to **Mrs. CAPPE**, 125, King-street.

WANTED Immediately, a first-rate TAILOR; must be sober, and competent to cut out men's up in the best manner; terms liberal. Apply to YEO, 714, Pitt-street, Sydney.

WANTED, a Carpenter, to proceed to Queensland; Female Servants, for Moruya; Lad, for an hotel in the country; two Boys, for town; Farm Servant, Macleay River. Mrs. PAWSEY, 168, Pitt-street.

WANTED, by a respectable woman, Man -

WANTED, a GROOM and COACHMAN or Indian Servant, understands horses and can drive well; good character; no objection to town or country. Address: W. M. A. G., Post Office, Sydney.

WANTED, a GENTLEMAN of Literary Abilities, with some cash, to co-operate with another in starting a new journal, on a new and sure basis, devoted to colonial progress. W. JOHNSON, 60, Bank-street, Chippendale.

WANTED, Two Farming MEN, to go by the Graf
steamer on Wednesday evening; Man con-
sidered for a first-class hotel, in Queensland; Free Servants
and town and country. Apply S. ASHLIN'S office, Pitt
street, opposite Union Bank.

WANTED, a Gentleman as TUTOR, qualified by a
part a sound English education, with the rudiments
of the Classics and Music. No objection to any marriage
of the lady to teach the piano, dancing, and fancy needlework.

J. C. GLUE, 163, Pitt-street.

f Commons. Pensioners, too, could not

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Mr. PIDDINGTON sidled the comparison drawn between the members of the House and other members, who were sent here to fill an honorary position. Payment of members would destroy the independence of the House, involve general corruption, and, moreover, cost £58,200 per annum, enough to construct 140 miles of railway.

Mr. WILSON denied that any necessary connection had been shown between corruption and payment of members, or that pecuniary independence was an essential qualification for a legislator. Surely the wealthy classes were not to have the exclusive government of the country.

Mr. GRAY, though believing that the Legislature would never be so stupid as to allow the members to be paid, should vote against the motion, in order that the country might be consulted on the question.

Mr. HOSKINS denied that corruption was peculiar to America. The examples of other countries were in favour of payment of members, who would thus be placed above those necessities which were dangerous to independence.

Mr. MOKAN thought the proposed measure would not tend to elevate the character of the House, but under our existing institutions would be fraught with mischief. The hon. member moved the previous question.

Mr. MOKAN was of opinion that every one elected to the Legislature should be above pecuniary consideration.

Mr. PIDDINGTON would vote for putting the question, in order that it might be finally decided.

Mr. R. FORTESCUE said that public life was virtually closed on many to whom it was opened by the constitution. Payment of members would remedy this inequality.

Mr. DALGLEISH was in favour of payment of members in the abstract, but thought it would not be wise to adopt it at present, until other radical reforms should precede it.

Mr. HOSKINS said that the House would have to be dissolved before the measure proposed could take effect. He should support it as a means of giving the people a more thorough choice.

Mr. LANG had been in favour of payment of members, the benefits of which were shown by the authority of other countries. Without it, a large portion of the interior would be virtually disfranchised.

Mr. W. FORTESCUE thought that payment of members was a necessary reform, which would have to be adopted before long, but which he could not support unless accompanied by other equally important reforms.

Mr. WALKER opposed the resolution as illogical, unreasonable, and absurd.

Mr. HARRIS, in reply, said there was nothing to reply to. He could not, however, avoid severely reprobating the conduct of Mr. Piddington, in voting unfairly certain passages from Judge Story's Works.

It was decided by 30 to 15 that the question should be put. The motion was negatived by 33 to 13.

At twenty-three minutes after midnight the House adjourned to the usual hour next day.

No lawyer in the universe would deny the right of the Judges to grant a new trial upon sufficient evidence shown. This power seems to be essential to correct the inevitable mistakes into which men fall when a case is presented to them for the first time, and they are called instantaneously to form their opinion. Upon a simple question of fact where the jury are the judges, they are commonly deemed the most safe and certain judges. But even here their verdict must be liable to be called in question. There are cases where the evidence does not in any way prove the fact, and when from some caprice or influence or impressions derived outside the court, they jump to a conclusion which is unsupported by any statement given upon oath, or submitted to due cross-examination. If there were no power to inquire and take cognisance of these proceedings, gross injustice would often be done. Cases involving large property—the ruin of families—the sacrifice of great public interests—would be determined by a jury who, when informed of the mischief they had done, would be conscious of the grossest error and subject to the most lasting regrets.

An application was recently made to Government to release from punishment a man who had been convicted, on account of some evidence having been contradicted by subsequent testimony. There are cases, undoubtedly, in which such interference should have weight with the Executive—not to determine its conduct, but to suggest further inquiry in the only available form, somewhat equivalent to a new trial, and which, in criminal cases, supplies its place. But in civil cases the Judges themselves can review the conclusions of the jury and the relevance of the evidence—even where it involves a question of fact. Not only, however, are they entitled to consider whether the weight of evidence goes in favour of the verdict, but also and especially whether the evidence, supposing it to be true—sustains that verdict; whether, assuming the facts to be precisely as the jury received and understood them, they will according to the law uphold the verdict. Thus it will be seen that while the question of the credibility of witnesses, is more properly within the province of the jury, and while they are not excluded from even a consideration of the application of law, their decision can never be final unless the Judges who are trained and appointed for that very purpose, shall acknowledge that the law and the fact, are both in harmony with the verdict.

A correspondent supplied, a day or two ago, the opinions expressed by one of the most eminent of British Judges—Lord BARNES, upon this point. We have turned to the case itself, as it is given in Burrows' Reports (vol. 1, p. 390). The trial is one of some interest. It is described as a new trial granted upon payment of costs by the plaintiff, because the jury had drawn a wrong conclusion on facts admitted on both sides. The executor of HANNAH CRISP, deceased, brought an action for the recovery of a promissory note which acknowledged that the defendant, JOHN EYON, had received £60 under condition of paying 5 per cent. per annum, and the principal on six months' notice. In 1753 EYON drew up a note signed "HANNAH CRISP," which agreed that the note should be voided and non-effect, on condition of his paying 5 per cent. per annum during the term of her life. The plaintiff replied that the signature was forged. It was proved that the defendant had admitted that the debt was still existing, and that HANNAH CRISP, subsequently to the alleged discharge, talked of calling in the money and lending it to other persons.

Two questions were left to the jury: first, whether the name of the testatrix was forged;—or if they took it upon the evidence before them to be her handwriting;—second, whether it was obtained by fraud and without knowing the nature and effect of the writing. The jury found for the defendant. It is said that in opposition to the rule for a new trial the counsel for the defendant went very much at large into the propriety of granting new trials. They urged that the verdict ought to be conclusive when evidence of *any sort* was given on both sides—that the forgery being the only question, or that the plaintiff alleged discharge and imposition he must go to a Court of Equity for relief. Lord MANSFIELD then pronounced judgment.

"Trials by jury, in civil cases, could not subsist without a power, somewhere, to grant new trials. If an erroneous judgment be given in point of law, there are many ways to review and set it right."

"Where a court judge of fact upon depositions in writing, their sentence or decree may, many ways, be reviewed and set right."

"But a general verdict can only be set right by a new trial. If it happened, on the other hand, the latest verdict, the slow work of the Sydney Post Office, therefore, rendered our paper by this mail nearly valueless to us."—*Maitland Mercury.*

there is a reasonable doubt, or perhaps a certainty, that justice has not been done.

"The writ of *attale* is now a mere sound in every case; in many it does not pretend to be a remedy."

"There are numerous cases of false verdicts, without corruption or bad intention of the jurors. They may have heard too much of the matter before the trial; and imbibed prejudices without knowing it. The cause may be intricate: the examination may be so long as to distract and confound their attention."

"Most general verdicts include legal consequences as well as propositions of fact: in drawing these consequences the jury may mistake, and infer directly contrary to law."

"The parties may be surprised by a case falsely made at the trial, which they had no reason to expect, and therefore could not be prepared to answer."

"If unjust verdicts obtained under these and a thousand like circumstances, were to be conclusive for ever, the determination of civil property, in this method of trial, would be very precarious and unsatisfactory. It is absolutely necessary to justice, that there should, upon many occasions, be opportunity of reconsidering the cause by a new trial."

In the discussion of this case several quotations were made—among them Chief Justice GLENN said:—

"It is in the discretion of the Court, in some cases to grant a new trial; but this must be a judicial and not an arbitrary discretion. And it is the duty of the Court to take notice of the miscarriages of justice and to grant new trials upon them. And it is for the people's benefit, that it should be so: for a jury may sometimes, by indirect dealings, be made side with one party, and not to be in different between them; but it cannot be so intended of the Court."

The Court, however, have not an arbitrary power to grant new trials. Their process must be strictly judicial and upon sufficient grounds. The valid reasons are stated by Lord MANSFIELD: they must be collected from the whole evidence, and from the nature of the case considered under all its circumstances; and he observes further—"This power may be exercised at much less expense of time and money, therefore more beneficially for the subject, by the Court of common law where the cause has been tried."

The grounds for setting aside the verdict in the case in question were then alleged. It was not that the Court had disputed that HANNAH CRISP had really signed the instrument, although that seemed to be doubted. "What I go upon," said Lord MANSFIELD, "is the apparent manifest fraud and imposition in obtaining the discharge from the testatrix, if she really signed it." It purported to be for a consideration of 5 per cent. during her life—a mere legal interest. The defendant set up another consideration, not expressed but disproved by the evidence on both sides. The defendant contended that, supposing the document to be revocable by the deceased, it became a legacy by her death. This the Judge considered impracticable and absurd.

"The executor of the jury was actually drawn to the bench by the charge of *attale*—and I left the question of *fraud* to them, without any express direction, that the circumstance spoke for itself." The *new jury* might, upon reconsideration, find a different verdict. I do not say they meant to do right, but the merits of the case appearing to me in this light, I am clearly of opinion that there ought to be a new trial."

Mr. Justice DENISON concurred. He said, "That it would be difficult perhaps to fix an absolutely general rule about granting new trials; but that, without making too many exceptions to it, as might rather tend to darken the matter, than to explain it; but that the granting a new trial, or refusing it, must depend upon the local discretion of the Court; guided by the nature and circumstances of the particular case, and directed with a view to the attainment of justice."

Speaking of the inference of imposition, he says, "The deed of an unlettered layman, into the execution whereof he is deceived, by its being wrong read to him, or falsely explained to him (though by a stranger to the party to whom the deed is made) shall not bind the unlettered person who made it." Mr. Justice GLENN said that new trials ought to be granted where the jury gave a verdict against evidence, and even contrary to evidence where it greatly preponderates against the verdict. He thought that where evidence was nearly at an equilibrium the case should be left to the jury.

"And he agreed with Lord Mansfield and Mr. Justice Denison, that in the present case, a discharge or *attale* (the subsequent note) was obtained from Mrs. Crisp, and that it appeared, upon the whole, that the evidence was *not* obtained; and the jury have drawn a wrong conclusion from facts admitted on both sides."

There is a memorandum attached to the report of this case:—"The cause never came on to be tried again." Probably the defendant acquiesced in the opinion of the Judge, and paid the money.

Here was a case in which the whole question turned not upon the relevance merely, but also upon the weight of the evidence, yet yet the Judge granted a new trial. If it cannot be doubted that a new trial ought to be given in certain cases, we may ask again—by whom should it be granted? Can any institution deal more safely with such questions than the Supreme Court? Can they be under guidance more safe than the precedents of that system of jurisprudence which has been the light and guide of the world? It is useless to argue such questions upon the ground of expense or hardship. If it is possible to reduce the expenses of law so much the better. Reform in this direction would probably be a great blessing to the community, but that is quite a different question. However, hard the pressure of costs may be, it is surely incomparable to the pressure of substantial injustice in the lower of a cause to be told that though unjustly deprived of it, he has been saved from further cost. If Judges are really unworthy of their office from character, or from ignorance of their profession, there is another way by which we may seek the cure of this mischief; but assuming that they mean right, will any one say they are not better qualified than any other imaginable tribunal?

We have not a word to recall in reference to the dangers which the peculiar composition of colonial juries, as well as their inevitable incompetence, from the nature of the subjects, often present. There are cases in which even the most judicious and careful mind could not arrive at a satisfactory conclusion without an implicit reliance upon the integrity and learning of the Court. The direction of the Judge upon themselves future review; but a jury take upon themselves great responsibility when, instructed by a Judge of the bearing and force of particular evidence, they choose to come to a contrary conclusion. We believe there is no merchant in this city who would feel satisfied with his own opinion upon many cases submitted to his decision as a juror, without such assistance; and we are sure that there is no educated jurymen but has felt disgust often when he has found himself empanelled with men who, strong in passion and prejudice, have evidently resolved upon their verdict without regard to the instructions of the Court, and with an obvious indifference to the weight and tendency of evidence. It is not true that "toeing up" is sometimes proposed as an appropriate close to a conflict of opinion—that some tension to "devour their boots" rather than come to a particular verdict—and that others, from the loudness of their talk and their

resolute volubility, bear down timid but well intentioned men, who are dragged into a conclusion even without seeing its justice or being satisfied after it is given? All these things are notorious, and if a fool's cap be thrown into a crowd and find an owner, all we have to say is *autem cuique.*

It is said that aspiring greatness should meet with such rebuffs as Mr. DALGLEISH encountered when inviting the Assembly to follow his leadership, in making a new law to regulate the relations between the employer and the employed. On this law the honorable gentleman has bestowed great pains, and into it he has compressed his political philosophy, with the result of producing the most extraordinary specimen of verbiage, and the most extraordinary proposal for class legislation to which the attention of the Legislature has yet been invited. The taste of the Assembly is not yet sufficiently depraved to relish bills drawn in this style, and after a rather unmerciful amount of snubbing, the honorable member was glad to withdraw the measure, on which he had exhausted his capacity. With a modesty, amiable indeed, but rather out of keeping with his general dogmatism, he descended to the Ministerial meekness of offering to submit to any quantity of amendment to his committee. Those that felt able were to be at liberty to alter the lumbering phraseology, and those who objected to its principles might shape them into an approximation to reason and equity. But the Assembly did not care to undertake this labour, doubtful whether it was possible by any amount of superadded workmanship to turn the article presented to them into a respectable commodity. No sufficient case was made out for altering the law at all, and if alterations are required they must be made with a little more skill, and in a spirit of more comprehensive equity than the honorable member for West Sydney is able to command.

Mr. DALGLEISH, however, was not the only member who was somewhat short of his honours during the debate. The honorable JOHN himself shone with diminished lustre, and "paled his ineffectual fire" before the light of truth, as let in upon the subject by a simple historical statement made by Mr. HAY. On a previous occasion Mr. ROBERTSON had claimed the glory and honour of being mainly the author of the present Masters and Servants Act—a glory all the greater because in achieving it he had suffered in the people's cause. The Act, he said, was known in the country as his, and though not perfect, he had by means of it introduced a great reform upon the previous state of things. A plain tale exploded all this bragadocio. Mr. HAY told the story of the Act, and showed that the principal part Mr. ROBERTSON played consisted in the suggestion of a select committee. There was no opposition whatever—no persecution—no martyrdom. However much the hon. gentleman might have desired it, the glory of suffering for the people was not to be obtained at that time in that way. His sufferings since have, no doubt, been very acute, especially on Quarter days; but this did not begin in connection with the Masters and Servants Act. All this the hon. gentleman was fain to confess, for there was no denying the facts, and he backed out of his pretensions to have been the leading reformer in respect of this Act. "Brag is a good god," however, and must not be discarded, although he is sometimes seen limping back to his kennel when he barks at those who know how to tackle him.

No sensible person can regret that Mr. DALGLEISH'S bill was rejected; but as he had the will to produce such a measure, it was as well, perhaps, that the opportunity should have been taken advantage of, to show what sort of laws he would pass if the law-making power were vested in him. Mr. DALGLEISH claims to be a representative man, and always to speak the sentiments of the working classes. Whether he produced this bill merely to seek popularity, or because it expressed the opinions of his constituents, we cannot say. It seems more reasonable to incline to the former supposition, because the bulk of working men cannot but be aware that any law which is oppressive to the employer must necessarily be injurious to the employed. There is, no doubt, a strong tendency at present to reaction in our legislation, and those who aspire to be popular leaders find it more easy and agreeable to exaggerate than to restrain this tendency. This seems obviously the case with Mr. DALGLEISH and his bill. In the past days of the colony, the relations between employers and employed were abnormal. The convicts were not free labourers. The only liberty they could claim was what the clemency of the Crown allowed them. Employers had undisputed power over their assigned servants, and in many cases did not resist the inherent tendency in human nature to tyrannical rule. The colony has outgrown that stage of its history. A great political change, amounting in fact to a revolution, although carried out by the regular process of law, has placed the chief political power in the hands of the working classes. To many it seems that the first and best use to be made of this power, is to revenge all real and imaginary class wrongs, and to make the laws as much one-sided as they have ever been before, only in the opposite direction. To impetuous and passionate spirits, such a course is natural. To others of calm temper and comprehensive experience it seems adapted only to promote a perpetual oscillation in politics—a bitterness in all social relations, and to prove a serious detriment to all commercial transactions. Unchecked power in the hands of any class is always bad, because it tends to gravitate to tyranny. This is not the worst case, but as the experience of the world shows, rather more the case, when the power is wielded by those who have been great declaimers about liberty. No art seems so difficult of attainment as that of using power wisely. Every man who is a judge in his own cause, and every class which is a judge in the strict line of impartiality. The balance of power is a thing as necessary to be guarded in the internal economy of a State as ever it has been with respect to foreign policy. Under universal suffrage the balance of power in the government of a country lies unquestionably with the masses. The restraints on their action are few and feeble. Laws, precedents, constitutional propriety are familiar barriers which are broken down remorselessly. The only real restraint, indeed, is that furnished by the people themselves, and which springs out of their respect for what is just, and their knowledge of the effect of any proposed policy. It is this fact which makes it so lamentable to see the violent prejudices which still to large an extent pervade the community. We do not condemn any class as a whole, but no one can fail to see how eagerly popularities are often sought after by denouncing capitalists and employers, and how much applause is bestowed on sentiments calculated to inspire ill-will against this class. Laws if passed in such a spirit, or in obedience to it, will of course be one-sided, but as such partiality could

not fail to inflict injury on the community—all who really desire the prosperity of the country, will deprecate in the strongest degree, any such style of legislation. For the country to prosper the law should hold the balance even between the employer and the employed. Capital should be free, and labour should be free. Mutual engagements should be held sacred, and whichever party suffers wrong should have equal means of redress. Capital can gain nothing by the oppression of labour. Labour can gain nothing by the oppression of capital. The best class of workmen an employer can have, are intelligent men who feel that their service is a voluntary compact, who are animated by an honourable *esprit de corps* to fulfil their part of the compact in a *bona fide* manner, and who feel that the career is open to them, to rise in the world by their skill, their industry, their frugality, and their reputation. And the best class of employers that workmen can have are those who feel that justice is done to them by their servants, and who knowing that never grudge a fair day's wage for a fair day's work, or look with jealousy on the advancing condition of those whom they hire. Where there is plotting on the one side and suspicion on the other, the productiveness both of capital and labour is diminished.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.
[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

BATHURST. Tuesday, 10 a.m.
An extensive gold-field is discovered in the neighbourhood of Wellington. In deep sinking, eighty feet from the bottom of the first hole, a pocket half-filled with earth shot gave three ounces of gold.

BRAIDWOOD. Tuesday, 9 p.m.
The escort takes 1225 ozs. 3 dwts. 12 grs.

BRISBANE. Tuesday, 9 p.m.
The Government hesitate to assist the corporation in building a bridge across the Brisbane by guaranteeing, as was proposed, the interest on the municipal debt, but are inclined to ask a grant for a railway or tramway bridge, either of which, they say, would meet all requirements.

The election for the Western Downs took place yesterday. At Dryden and Toowoomba Mr. Moffat had a majority. The general result is not yet known, but, judging from the above, the Treasurer is likely to prove successful.

His Excellency Sir George Bowen will sail to-morrow, for Melbourne, for Cape York. After deciding upon the site for the Cape York station, he will visit Endeavour River, Rockhampton Bay, and the islands off the coast. It is expected that he will be absent for about six weeks.

MELBOURNE. Tuesday, 8 p.m.
The R.M.S. *Madras* sailed at 2 p.m., and passed the light at 4.15. She takes 40,000 ounces gold and 10,000 sovereigns.

The Sydney supplementary mails were transhipped from the *Wonga* at an early hour.

The *Glenelg*, from Otago, had not arrived with the regular mail, but the *Wonga* had.

The Royal Shepherd reports something appearing like the wreck of a large ship twenty-five miles west of Cape Otway. The evening was hazy; a boat was put off, and on reaching within fifty yards halted, but returned without having seen anything.

The presumed wreck is a reef running out, which has previously marked the vessel.

Mr. Hemphill's funeral took place to-day, and was attended by a large number of friends. The body lay in state, and the funeral was a very impressive one.

THE WEATHER.—A severe dust storm this morning, with heavy rain in the afternoon.

SANDHURST. Tuesday, 7 p.m.
The nomination for Sandhurst Borough took place to-day. Mr. Strickland, chairman of the municipality, Mr. Dwyer, a local man, and Mr. Dwyer, of Melbourne, were proposed. Mr. Strickland had the show of hands, and a poll was demanded by the other candidates.

DOWLING-STREET WESLEYAN CHURCH.—ANNUAL SERVICES.—On Sunday last, three special sermons were preached in the Dowling-street Wesleyan church, on the occasion of the annual services of the church.

The tea was attended by a large number of persons, and the services were well attended by the public.

The proceedings were opened with prayer, and the Rev. Mr. Dwyer, who presided, addressed the meeting.

The Treasurer, Mr. Garrick, then read the report of the committee, which showed that upwards of £100 had been raised by collecting donations during the year, which sum, with other funds, had been devoted to the relief of the poor.

The Rev. Mr. Dwyer, in his address, referred to the past services, and expressed his confidence in the future of the church.

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THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

The following notifications appear in yesterday's issue:—
APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. James Richard Edwards, to be Registrar of the District Court, at Young; Mr. John Murray, to be a sub-commissioner of Gold-fields.

ACCEPTED TENDERS.—The following tenders have been accepted by the Government:—Mr. William Looker, for the construction of a long boat and jolly boat for the Shoalhaven steam-drift; Mr. John Macdonald, for the erection of a police telegraph office at Broadmead.

CEREMONIAL OF MARRIAGES, &c.—The undermentioned officiating minister has been registered at the Registrar-General's Office:—Baptist Church: the Rev. Robert Macdonald, Sydney.

WESTERN DISTRICT COURTS.—In lieu of the days shown, the following days have been appointed for sittings of the Western District Courts:—At Wellington, on Thursday, 6th November, instead of Friday, 11th November; at Dubbo, on Monday, 22nd November, instead of Saturday, 21st November; at Mudgee, on Wednesday, 12th November, instead of Wednesday, 20th October; at Braidwood, on Monday, 17th November, instead of Thursday, 22nd October; at Braidwood, on Tuesday, 23rd November, instead of Monday, 22nd December.

THE BUSHMANS AGAIN.—Scarcely have we recovered from our surprise at the discovery of the bodies of Daniel Costello, the mailman, on the road beyond Marange, when we learn that on Tuesday last the murdered man's successor was stuck up by an armed bushranger, when returning from Marange to Braidwood, with the mail. He was gravely ill-used and dragged into a slush-pool, where he was nearly smothered. A gun was fired, the horses bolted, and the body was left to rot. The poor man returned to Marange in a fearful state of mind.

Of course the police are on the alert, and the probability is that some innocent traveller will be apprehended by a stray constable on suspicion. Whilst this villainous state of things is being made the mail from Marange passed by another road and reached its destination in safety, though the robber missed the right man and was chased for some time. This is really a sorry business, yet Mr. Costello and his Ministry seem quite unable to remedy it. Robbery and murder are committed on all sides of us with impunity.—*Burrumbidgee Courier* of Saturday.

CUSTOMS OFFICERS.—The following officers were held on Monday afternoon, at the Northern District Hotel, for the purpose of considering the best steps for encouraging the growth of cotton in the district. The meeting was attended by thirty gentlemen, comprising some of the leading representatives of the mercantile and agricultural interests of the neighbourhood, were present. Mr. De Cota, the superintendent of the Cotton Association, presided, and by his address expressed highly favourable opinions upon the capabilities of the district for the production of cotton, tobacco, and other crops. The meeting was held in a room which had been hired for the purpose, and was attended by a large number of gentlemen, comprising some of the leading representatives of the mercantile and agricultural interests of the neighbourhood, were present.

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Maryville Estate, Newtown.
By order of the Mortgagee.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, on **THURSDAY** next, 28th August, at 11 o'clock, Nine allotments of the estate of Maryville, at Newtown, directly opposite the residence of Mr. Chalker. Five of these allotments form one block in section IV, having a frontage of 250 feet to the road leading from Cook's River Road, by a depth of 130 feet, and are situated on the plot 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12. Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of block VI have a frontage of 171 feet to the last-mentioned road, and are separated from the other allotment by a reserved lane. These lots have also a frontage to George-street of 200 feet, and lot 4 has also a frontage to Oxford-street of 171 feet.

This property is known in the neighbourhood as Mr. Pitt's, and could be pointed out by some of the occupants of the adjoining allotments.

This property is but a short distance—only a few rods—from the Cook's River Road, and well suited for making bricks, as it is known to contain suitable clay for the purpose.

The instructions are to sell without reserve.

Terms at sale.

In the Estate of George Waring Webb.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by J. P. Mackenzie, Esq., official assignee in the above estate, to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, on **THURSDAY** next, 28th August, at 11 o'clock.

All the interest of the official assignee in and to the estates of the insolvent under the will of his father, lately deceased, which interest is said to have amounted to £2500, but has been considerably reduced.

Each further information as the assignee possesses he is ready to afford, on application by him to the same to be made known at the time of sale.

Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

Betty's Damaged Oilman's Stores.

New Storehouse Candles.

Table Salt.

3-Bushel Bags.

Woolpacks.

Soft Shell Almonds.

Elms Raisins.

Patras Currants.

1 and 2 Sardines, &c.

Ex Isles of the South, Marquis of Argyll, Hollands, Transvaal, and other vessels.

FRIDAY, 29th August.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, Shipowners, Country Buyers, &c.

LYONS, STOKES, and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street North, on **FRIDAY, 29th August**, at 11 o'clock.

Several large inventories of the above goods.

Terms at sale.

Particulars will be published.

Damaged Oilman's Stores.

FRIDAY, 29th August.

On account of whom it may concern.

To Grocers, Country Buyers, &c.

LYONS, STOKES, and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street North, on **FRIDAY, 29th August**, at 11 o'clock.

Ex Isles of the South.

G & W & Co., Ltd.

106-15—3 cases Betty's 2½ lbs. tins, each 3 dozen.

126-275—2 ditto ditto assorted bottled fruits, each 2 ditto.

478—1 ditto ditto quart pickles, each 2 ditto.

Ex Marquis of Argyll.

G & W & Co., Ltd.

1262-1567—5 cases Betty's 2½ lbs. tins, each 3 dozen.

1831-1567—2 ditto ditto assorted bottled fruits, each 2 ditto.

2018-2027—1 ditto ditto quart lemon curd, each 2 ditto.

1267-1282—20 cases Nava stearine candles in 6-lb packets.

794—1 ditto Betty's 2½ lbs. tins, each 3 dozen.

856-1005—1 ditto ditto bottled fruits, each 2 ditto.

Transvaal, &c.

23-1 case table salt, 40 lbs.

547-673—4 ditto Betty's 2½ lbs. tins, each 2 dozen.

126-228—6 ditto ditto bottled fruits, each 2 ditto.

229-238—2 ditto ditto bottled black currants, each 2 ditto.

733—1 ditto ditto ½-pint capers, 4 ditto.

590-728—2 ditto ditto ½-pint assorted sauces, each 4 ditto.

80—1 ditto ditto ½-pint red cabbage, 3 ditto.

Daisy.

116-17—2 bales three-bushel bags.

1 case salt.

Southern Cross.

KJ 77—5 bales woolpacks.

Macintosh.

GWC—2 cases Colman's and Martin's ½ sardines, each 100 8 ditto ditto, 1 ditto, each 48 5 ditto ditto, 1 ditto, each 48.

Transvaal, &c.

500 Boxes Candies.

Colman's Store.

Damaged by sea water.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Abyssinian.

FRIDAY, 29th August.

To Grocers and others.

LYONS, STOKES, and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street North, on **FRIDAY, 29th August**, at 11 o'clock.

600 boxes stearine candles, each 25 lbs.

10 cases Colman's starch, each 50 lbs.

5 ditto ditto, each 12 lbs.

Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

TUESDAY, 2nd September.

To Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Storekeepers, and others.

Great unserved sale.

LYONS, STOKES, and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Mellon and Son to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Macquarie-place, on **TUESDAY, 2nd September**, at 11 o'clock sharp.

The whole of their stock-in-trade, consisting of

Wines

Spirits

Beers

Cigars

Two Sugars

Olives' stores

General groceries, &c., &c.

In bond, and duty paid.

The above sale is imperative, in terms of the Will of the late Mr. John Mellon, and the whole of the goods must therefore be cleared out without reserve.

Detailed particulars in future advertisements.

Terms at sale.

Fresh Fruit.

Kilms Raisins

New Currants

Dried Apples.

FRIDAY, 29th August.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, Shipowners, &c.

LYONS, STOKES, and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street North, on **FRIDAY, 29th August**, at 11 o'clock.

Ex Brinsley Hill.

100 boxes fine Elms raisins.

30 barrels new Elms raisins.

50 half-barrels dried apples.

Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Transvaal, Phillips, master, from London.

Damaged by sea water.

For Sale by Auction.

On **WEDNESDAY MORNING**.

First lot to be offered.

11 o'clock precisely.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, **THIS DAY, 27th August**, at 11 o'clock precisely.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Transvaal.

Damaged by sea water.

JB in diamond K outside.

1-2—1 case 100 c. Munt's metal, 5 0 2

slightly damaged

5-1 ditto ditto ditto

much damaged

18-1 ditto 20 ditto ditto

much damaged

23, 25, 32—3 bags, each 1 cwt, 1 1/2 inch nails, much damaged

19, 20, 33, 35—4 ditto, 1 ditto, 1 ditto, 1 ditto, slightly ditto.

Terms, cash.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on **FRIDAY, 29th August**, at half-past 11 o'clock.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Transvaal.

Damaged by sea water.

Particulars will duly appear.

FRIDAY, 29th August.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, Shipowners, &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, **THIS DAY, 27th August**, at 11 o'clock.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Transvaal.

Damaged by sea water.

Particulars will duly appear.

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